THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN JAITELY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The imports of tea into the country constitute only about 2% of the domestic tea production and more than 95% of the imported tea is re-exported. During 2002-03, an estimated 19.67 million kgs of tea were imported into the country as compared to estimated domestic production of 837.60 million kgs. However, with a view to protect the domestic tea industry from any large-scale imports, Government had raised the import duty on tea from 35% to 70% in 2001-02 and further to 100% in 2002-03. At present, Government do not have any proposal to further enhance the import duty on tea.

Educational institutions pertaining to ISM&H

*120. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise details of Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic, Unani, Naturopathy and Allopathic educational colleges/institutions functioning in the country as on June 30, 2003;

(b) the number of institutions being run by the Union/State Governments, State-wise/UT-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of these colleges/institutions do not have adequate teaching and other facilities; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) The State/UT-wise number of educational colleges/institutions is given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The State/UT- wise number of institutions being run by the Union/ State Government is given in the enclosed Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) In some colleges/institutions under ISM&H, the teaching and other facilities are not as per minimum standards laid down by the Central Council of Indian Medicine and Central Council of Homoeopathy.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government to improve and ensure prescribed minimum teaching and other facilities in the Colleges/Institutions:-

(i) Power to grant permission for starting new College, increasing seats and starting higher course has been taken by the Central Government in respect of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathy and Allopathy.

(ii) The Statutory Councils inspect Colleges to ensure standards.

(iii) For traditional systems (ISM&H), the Central Government has implemented schemes to provide assistance for strengthening the existing Under-Graduate Colleges, upgrading Under-Graduate Departments to Post-Graduate Departments and Re-orientation Training for teachers.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Distribution of Medical Colleges in India as on 30-6-2003.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T's	Number of Colleges				
		Ayurveda	Unani	Homoe-* opathy	Naturo pathy	Allo-pathy**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	2	4	1	24
2	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	1	—	—
3	Assam	1	—	3	—	3
4	Bihar	11	4	13	—	8
5	Chhattisgarh	2	1	3	1	2
6	Delhi	1	2	2	—	5
7	Goa	1	—	1	—	1
8	Gujarat	10	—	16	—	11
9	Haryana	6	—	1	—	2
10	Himachal Pradesh	1	—	2	—	2
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	—	—	4
12	Jharkhand	1	—	2	—	3
13	Karnataka	47	4	11	2	30
14	Kerala	10	—	5	—	12
15	Madhya Pradesh	14	4	20	—	6
16	Maharashtra	54	7	47	—	36

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
17	Manipur	—	—	—	—	1
18	Orissa	6	—	6	—	3
19	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	5
20	Punjab	11	—	5	—	6
21	Rajasthan	4	1	6	—	7
22	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	1
23	Tamil Nadu	6	1	10	4	18
24	Uttaranchal	3	—	1	—	1
25	Uttar Pradesh	13	9	9	—	12
26	West Bengal	3	1	13	—	7
27	Chandigarh	1	—	1	—	1
	TOTAL:	211	38	182	8	211

Figures are Provisional

NOTE:*=Information as on 31.03.2003 **=Information as on 15.07.2003

SOURCE:

(i) Medical Council of India (MC)

(ii) Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM)

(iii) Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH)

(iv) Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN)

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Distribution of Medical Colleges being run by Union/ State Government. in India as on 30-6-2003

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T's	Number of Colleges				
		Ayurveda	Unani	Homoe-* opathy	Naturo-pathy	Allo-pathy**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	1	4	1	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—
3	Assam	1	—	3	—	3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4	Bihar	5	1	1	—	6
5	Chhattisgarh	1	—	—	—	1
6	Delhi	1	1	2	—	5
7	Goa	—	—	—	—	1
8	Gujarat	5	—	—	—	8
9	Haryana	1	—	—	—	1
10	Himachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—	2
11	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	2
12	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	3
13	Karnataka	3	1	1	—	4
14	Kerala	3	—	2	—	7
15	Madhya Pradesh	7	1	1	—	5
16	Maharashtra	5	—	—	—	18
17	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—
18	Orissa	3	—	4	—	3
19	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	1
20	Punjab	1	—	—	—	3
21	Rajasthan	2	—	—	—	6
22	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
23	Tamil Nadu	—	1	1	1	12
24	Uttaranchal	2	—	—	—	—
25	Uttar Pradesh	9	3	7	—	9
26	West Bengal	2	—	5	—	7
27	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	1
	TOTAL	55	9	31	2	118

Figures Are Provisional

NOTE: = Information as on 31.03.2003 ** =Information as on 15.07.2003

SOURCE:

(i) Medical Council of India (MI)

(ii) Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM)

(iii) Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH)

(IV) CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN YOGA & NATUROPATHY (CCRYN)W